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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Please refer to paragraph 25 of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), requesting Member States to report to the Council on concrete measures they have taken to implement the provisions specified therein.

In this regard, I have the honour to submit the national report of the Government of the Republic of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Albert **Chua**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

National report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013)

1. Singapore has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) and is committed to the implementation of the provisions of the relevant paragraphs. Singapore has the necessary legislative framework in place to meet its obligations under the resolution. For a detailed description of its legislation, please refer to the national reports of Singapore on the implementation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), contained in documents S/AC.49/2006/9 and S/AC.49/2009/24, respectively.

2. The Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act and their regulations together allow Singapore to implement those paragraphs of resolution 2094 (2013) relating to the transfer, brokering and inspection of sanctioned items by controlling the export, re-export, trans-shipment, transit and brokering of strategic goods and items prohibited for transfer to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This includes controls on intangible transfers of technology and a catch-all provision that allows the relevant authority to control items that are intended for weapons of mass destruction end use (development of any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon or missiles which are capable of delivering such weapons) but have not been included in the control list.

3. Singapore is updating its list of prohibited items[1] in the Seventh Schedule of the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations to include the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in annex III to resolution 2094 (2013). In the light of the general descriptions of some prohibited items in annex III, namely ultra high-temperature ceramic composite materials and measurement and control equipment for wind tunnels, Singapore is of the view that it would facilitate the more effective enforcement of the provision if additional technical specifications or details could be provided. Singapore also seeks the assistance of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) in clarifying the term "controlled materials" in the definition of item 1 under the chemical weapons list in annex III.

4. Luxury goods prohibited from being exported, trans-shipped or brought in transit through Singapore to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea already include the luxury goods specified in annex IV to resolution 2094 (2013). In order to keep up with advancements in consumer electronic equipment, Singapore is currently undertaking its own comprehensive review of its list of luxury goods prohibited for transfer to that country.

[1] Since 1 January 2008, in order to enhance the integrity of its export control system, Singapore expanded its list of controlled items to include all the items listed under the four multilateral export control regimes — the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement. Singapore regularly reviews and updates its control list to ensure that it is in line with international practices. The most recently amended list took effect on 1 February 2013.

5. The Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act contain the powers necessary for authorized officers to search premises and conveyances in situations where the contravention of relevant provisions of the two Acts, including provisions implementing relevant paragraphs of resolution 2094 (2013), is suspected. In addition, the Maritime and Port Authority Act empowers the port master to refuse port entry to any vessel if necessary, which may extend to situations covered by paragraph 17 of resolution 2094 (2013).

6. The Monetary Authority of Singapore has the mandate to issue its own regulations under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act to give effect to the finance-related provisions of Security Council resolutions. The Authority is in the process of updating the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Freezing of Assets of Persons — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations to give full effect to the finance-related provisions of resolution 2094 (2013), including the prohibitions against the provision of bulk cash and the establishment and maintenance of correspondent banking relationships with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

7. The Immigration Act sets the legal boundaries for the movement of persons into and out of Singapore. Under section 7 of the Immigration Act, no one has an automatic right of entry into Singapore, apart from Singapore citizens. Under section 6, unless exempted by an order made under section 56, foreign visitors to Singapore have to be issued with a valid pass before they are allowed entry. As part of entry procedures, they are screened against the Immigration and Checkpoint Authority's system during entry clearance. Persons so designated by the Security Council can be denied entry and returned to their last port of embarkation in accordance with international practice.

8. The United Nations Act enables Singapore to give effect to binding decisions of the Security Council through secondary legislation in areas not covered by existing legislation without the need to enact additional primary legislation. Singapore is assessing whether there is a need to update the United Nations (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations to give effect to any binding provisions of resolution 2094 (2013) that may not be covered by the aforementioned pieces of legislation and other institutional measures.